CHINA AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY TREASUR S OF HE SHOPS. EUROPEAN POTTERY AND ARTISTIC DECORATIONS CROWING IN PAYOR-GENERAL USE OF PRE-CIOUS STONES IN ALL SORTS OF JEWELRY-A MULTITUDE OF TOYS FOR THE CHAISTMAS STOCK

Words can give poor expression to what is new to be seen in the brilliant merry-go-round of the Metropoles during the heliday carnival. In the great chips steres the botany of flowers may be studied in

Dresden, and Sevres, and Wedgwood and Chinese porcelain. A pair of Rayal Derby vases are admirably painted by Landgraf, and there are some pieces made at Glaori for the Khedive, in pure Egyptian style. The Italian Cape di Monti of the modern school presents brilliant contrasts in the coloring of the reproductions of the antique. There are some curious tea-cups and bowis of this school, with odd twisted mandles decorated in colored relief. A hexagonal plate is beautifully painted by H. Forton. An example of ministure painting is seen in a Copeland plaque, a lovely head, painted in profile by Abrahams, against a background of vines and flowers conventionally treated; another plaque of the new Crown Derby represents a charming hunting scene. It is the present fashion to bang plaques against the wall trained in squares of olive, citron, old gold, peacock-blue, wine-color and broaze plush. many exquisite vases and bowls of Crown Derby. From the Royal Worcester works are some sets of reticulated porcelain bottles, which show how well the English are coping with the mechanical difficulties which the Chinese overcame. A pair of Sevre- vases show a close imitation of pale tendre of that intense color known as bicu Roi, contrasted with creamy floral arabesques. In old Satsuma potters there is a specimen of a comical Saki jar, or punch-bowl, with tures figure of Chinese bacchanals; one outside the edge of the bowl holds the ladie and the cup; a second, who has yielded to the potation, reclines below the bowl, and the third holds up his cup for more. The three faces are admirably expressive. Some very beautiful Saxon porcelain. in imitation of Dresden, is shown in odd pieces for cabinets and mantel-shelfs, such as baskets of roses, a coquettise flower-girl on a bank of flowers, some candlesticks formed of gariands of pink rose-bade, foliage and birds, joily little Cupids garland-1 with roses, supporting a fruit compote on their backs. Some pretty moss and ivy pottery especially adapted for hotiday gifts, is made in all manner of fanciful shapes for jewel receptacies, flowers and pieces of brie-a-brac. Another popular style of wore is the Davenport, Longport, Staffordshire. The oldeets consist of little pitchers, some having metal covers, after-dinner coffee-cups, trays with juns and numblers; the ground is dark wine color with decorans of gold, crimson, olive and black. There are some fine specimens of the beautiful blue and white Nancy ware in vases of the style of Louis XVI., and some cabinet ornaments; a tray of pale buff Nancy is covered with delicate little egg caps; there are besides some superb pieces of Satsuma, the magnificent Imori and Nankin, and other rich pieces of Chinese and Japanese pottery, but with a caprice not unexpected, tasse are gradually being deposed for English and other European wares. There is a passion for Dresden bric-a-brac. A high-colored piece represents a nymph in a chariot drawn by two swans and a pair of water fowl over foaming billows; a Cupid holds the rains. Some Dresden candlesticks are gracefully twined about with a perfect wilderness of flower's and grasses of the most defleate colors. There are also some superb pieces of Dresdea in epergues, plates, odd dishes and tate-a-tote sets. Oyster plates are each decorated with six, eight or twelve shells, showing the iridescent tints of pearl, and are laid upon a ground of seaweed and mosses. The Minton sets for dessert, game and fish are extremely riet in their decoration, showing the delicacy and per fection with which percelain can be manipulated, and are wonderfut in the closeness with watch nature is A dinner set of a pale green snade, made by Pinderhearne, of England, has a decoration of a branch and large tropical leaves drifting across the edge or one end of the object, and a diagonal corner is colored in rich marcon washed with gold, with decoration of a large banana flower. This is very unique. Each plate and dish aiff is at the flower decoration. Some lovely dinner sets, the sliver services, are set flat witcout standards, hat of the Hindoo shape and after the antique. The exquisite pieces of Worcester have the norders set with turquoise, rubles and white enamel in designs fellowing the most artistic jewelty. Some s ecimens of lowing the most artistic lewelty. Some a crimens of Murano's Venetian glass are fee plates, and graceful sail celiars supported by dolphus; other bicees of Sevres glass glow and glutter with warm thats, defleate foam green and rosy lights. The blending and shoding of two very strongly contrasting colors is another novelty produced by the Sevres factory in the prigrain jugs of blue with golden-build suppers, and sea-green tankards with champeling of lewels. A change from the regulation champagae glass is seen in delicately tinted small glass of the Constitute of the restrict of the change from the regulation champagae glass is seen in delicately tinted small glass of the Constitute of the restrict of the change from the regulation champagae glass is seen in delicately tinted small glass of the Constitute of the restrict of the change from the regulation champagae glass is seen in delicately tinted small glass of the constitution of Secretary of Stale, instead of Sir. Evaris."

Mr. CONGER replied that he restricted that, like all the other attempts made by the other attempts which is a local time and consumer system in all beautiful by the all the color attempts in the other attempts made by the other attempts which is the other attempts the other attempts made by the other attempts which is a local time at the product of the time and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts and consumer system in all beautiful by the attempts enamelling of lewels. A change from the regulation tempts and glass is seen in delicately truted small glass. Mr. I. ware. There are quaint jugs of creamy Wordsher the hipport and two-lipport, square, flat, new-shaped and in the popules of the antique. Some beautiful viscs of Lunoges to

NOVEL STYLES OF JEWELBY. The fashionable desire for caunge has introduced jewelry fashioned of Labrador feldspar and other rich stones. Its colors of azure blue and green, volow, brouged red or purple and its chalogant reflection yield this stone a deserved popularity. It has not been known more than 100 years. Another favorite is the Oriental chrysoide called catseve when its huss are changing and translationt. It is always out on cabehon. In the East it is considered a tucky stone. Gentlemen's searf pins are fashionably set with porpayry, false topaz having the red orange hue of the juerath, amothystine quartz. Labradorite and catteres, Montoysine quartz. Extraorities and carreys, 305m-stones are also very popular. One style of scarf pin is set with an owl's head, exquisitely carved, of a moonstone of shifting rays, with raby eyes. A superb scarf pin is set with a crossent moon paved with diamonds, a small owl, with enamelled eyes carved from a moonstone, being perched inside the crescent. Another style is a flat gold plaque decorated with a branch in relief and moonstone owl with raby eyes; still another gold plaque has the small moonstone carved with a Mars'fice, and its attendant diamon i star shining upon a glittering sea of chased platina. A scarf plu of artistic merit is set with a profile head of Indian Jasper, in dull red, of an fairar, with a caronet of plumes tinted in different alloys of gold. The popular pigs, heads of elephants, dogs, owis, sprawing from and buts, are all soen in finest chased gold with javailed eyes. Quaint fancies also decorate these searf pins in the way of a crab-net of five gold wire with a crab of platina crawling out. Another shows a couled serpent with glittering scales; a large diamond is set in its head and the eyes are cubies. A dainty green gold four-leaved

clover has a dewdrop diamond glistening on one leaf.

faience, the crimson and the gold of Kaga, the rayal

purple and hine of Kuneain, and other fine percelain

ware of Tokio and Arita are mounted for reading lamps

with globes of etched grass. Brass clocks with results of

faicnee, classonne enamel and ouvx; condesticks,

shovels, tongs, pokers and belows mounted in brass; plaques in repousse of bruss, and library sets of the same

metal higgly polished, are numbered among the coveted

The copatar burde beseries follow the presty quant concept of animals and birds. One of these of the signderest description supports a delicate green gold oak jeaf and branch on which is perched an eaf and braces of there have a decoration owl with ruby eyes. Others have a decoration leaves with tinted voins, a diamond dew-trop glittering in each. A mourning bangle cuamelled in black and gold is set with a black furled fan, decorated with a crescent and star of pearls. The useful and be utiful lace pin has lost none of its popularity. The Oriental taste still prevails of setting those pins and be uniful lace pin has lost fishe of its popularity. The Oriental taste still prevails of setting those pins with rubies, sapphires, emeraids, and diamonds; also colored pearls. A new idea is to contrast the purest, whitest of diamonds with the golden instre of the damond of Africa. Some bracelets rather where than banned of Africa. Some bracelets rather where than banned of Africa. Some bracelets again, and yellow separated by diamonds and in three diagonal rows upon bracelets, or three contrasting stones, such as a ruby, bracelets, or three contrasting stones, such as a ruby, bracelets, or three contrasting stones, such as a ruby, bracelets, or three contrasting stones, such as a ruby, proceed to the supplier and diamond engagement ring displaces the traditional diamond or pearly solitaire. Rings still take the long Marquise solitaire. Rings still take the long Marquise some of a subject of the solitaire and suppliers is sometimes and suppliers; shape, set with diamonds, rubies and suppliers; shape, set with diamonds, rubies and suppliers; shape, set with diamonds, rubies and suppliers; and the Bracett Oriental supplier by way of contrast, and the Bracett Oriental supplier by way of contrast, and the Bracett Oriental supplier by way of contrast, and the Bracett Oriental supplier by way of contrast, and the Bracett Oriental supplier by which except the formed with large diamonds of the purest white; on the upper part is set on either side. A large ring of magnificant rubies form the centre of a square Greek cross of diamonds; an immense dismond is set in the middle, one large perfect pearl in the centre set with three very one large perfect pearl in the centre set with three very one large diamonds is suspended beneath is a pearl of wonderful instread pear-shaped. An Indian style of pendant in square form is in Egruscan gold headed with fine Etruscan wire. This is set with turquose, diamonds and pearls.

but a fielentity long for the golden pig, graasshopper, crab, bigger, dephant's head and trunk, serpent, white commented lanno, or any other trinket.

From the attic rown of St. Usireh the chief toy-tradets draw these rich and inexhaustiole supplies that gladden like hearts of so many little ones on Curistims eve, "asleep in lap of legends old," in hippiest anticipations. All the Nombs aris, wooden soldiers, farmy-rid, the kitchen and tea sets for dolls' nonses, wooden horses and wooden cartis, wooden dolls and furniture shouther beginning of the last century, come from the great store-nouses of St. Uirten, made by the tiny fingers of the little cunidren, as well as the old grandfathers and crandmothers. But the beautiful belies, who waik, ride, drive, play on a plano, lisu "papa" and "mamma", come from Paris, where they are sent from the old town of Someborg, near the Tharingian hills, where they are manufactured of more costly material than wood. Their wardrobes are of the most expensive materials; their hair is of the finest, and curled and banged by a famous hair-dresser in Paris, their lovely violet eyes have real lashes, and the rosy laps just parted show perfect teeth. Their farmiture of the costlest rosewood, their bath and dressing gowin, dressing cases, trinks, writing desks filled with fine initial sationery, all accompany them who they go to gladden the heart of some little maiden. Quanti little Japanese dolls are dressed in the national cosume, and all sorts of animals of indescribable shapes in garly colored straws, having a squeck, are also Japanese, and whether the one selected be a turne or a car, re-embling it very strongly, the little one will be equally pleased. These and hundreds of wonderful tays for boys any well, are all ready for the Caristimas stocking and tree.

Some handsome ormoin sets for the library are among the newest things for gifts, and a gift to be apprect, led is a pair of scales for wellang letters, also of ormoin and a less costly metal. Graceful paper weights are in the

XLVITH CONGRESS-111D SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MR. CONGER ON THE WHITTAKER QUESTION-THE SHIPPING INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY-A LIVE-LY COLLOQUY BETWEEN MR. SPRINGER AND SAVERAL CONGRESSMEN-NO SESSION IN THE

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880. The Senate held no session to-day. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Milltary Academy bill. It appropriates \$322.135.

Mr. CONGER (Ren., Mica.) moved to strike out the provise allowing the Secretary of War to assign any officer of the Army as Professor of Law at the Academy. There had been, he said, alluding to the Waittaker case, an exhibition made by the officer in charge of the examusation of a colored cadet at West Point that was un worthy of any officer in the service of the Government. Mr. BLOUNT (Dem., Ga.) inquired to what he referred

Mr. CONGER replied that he referred to the officer who had been appointed to take charge of the interests of the cadets of the Ac demy; to the officer, who, instead of looking out for the rights of the persons injured, and become the public prosecutor. The amazing jured, had become the public prosecutor. The amazing spectacic had been presented of an institution supported by the Government being ruled by easte. He cared not whether the colored canet had been the nother of his own minfortanes. An institution that would drive a man, a good man, compel a man, by his isolation and want of all human sympathy, to resort to such mensores, needed watching. He merely desired to express his distinction at the spirit which had prevaled at that institution. A gainant efficie was now at the scal of the Academy, and he hoped that it would be redected, and become again the pride and glory of the country.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the bill passed.

become again the prine and giory of the country.

The demendment was them withdrawn and the bill passed.

The Hense arain, at 1:45, went into committee on the Consular and Indiamate Appropriation bilt.

Mr. SINGLETON (D.m., Mass) explained the bill. It appropriate \$1,190.435, an interest of \$10.000 over the bill of hast year. The Committee on Appropriations had adopted some changes which had been proposed by the Secretary of Siste, comprising endelly the transfer of Consulator from one close to another. He await used not the country, but argued that its addity was neutralized by the laws against five sulps.

Mr. CONGER (R.p., Mich.) said that new markets were opened tarough the country moved though, and the committee of the country moved though ships were not allowed to be bought to England. The American become could manufactoric simps against the world, and they were delight to day. The people had in advance told the geniteman from Mississippi (Mr. Singaton.) If no lose the hortals of has mouth on the subject of five slips. He criticised the committee on Appropriations for not hereasting against the suress of female, the first slips were found in the criticised the committee on Appropriations of not hereasting paid form the suress of female from Mr. Singaton that "he recreated that he gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) had not been called to the Position of Secretary of Stale, instead of Mr. Evyaris.

Mr. CONGER replied that he recreated that, like all

champague giass a seen in delicately tunted small glass tumbles. It is a long step down to the pressue from those brilliant and costly articles to the quant beer glasses, mags of gray and bine wars and ale sats invating in color and shape old German ware. There are quaint jugs of creamy Wore ster broad and two-lipped, square, flat, unreshapest and in

gress.

M. EINSTEIN (Rep., N. Y.) inquired whether the gen-therean heads to say that Democratic learns attend and not injured the Consumar service, such on receiving an affirmative rept. Agreement the gatherines that there was one service which had not been injured by the sufficienty.

Mr. SPRINGER-I: was under Espablish this and when Republican larid have seen in all force and effect in 1873, that the great finances crisis came on us.

Mr. HERMAN (Rep., 10d.) - Was it not brought about by the Democratle resolution, which involved the country in immense expenditures I are resolved in the country in the country of the large of the property of the property of the property of the property of the large of the property of the large of the property of the large property of the large plantage in the large of the large property of the large plantage in the large property of the large plantage in the large property of the large plantage.

chemon 7.

Mr. HAWK (Rer., 10.) inquired in what is degiar the anorat, had modified the tariff since 1873.

Mr. SPRINGER—in only one respect, and that was to the tor duty off quinne, so that R prontone could get be quintine in the model of their seasons.

Mr. KEIFER (Rep., Onc) asserted that quintine was agreen later the Democrats had taken the duty off than and taken before. geer slace the Dillocrats are to and teen before. The general debate then closed, and the bill was been collected than the pener offered, the collected

ote resulted as Indows; Yeas, 149; mays, 2 (hersis, in Millan and O. Turcer)—no quorum. The House then, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned, and the bull

EXPLAINING SERIOUS CHARGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The notice in your paper of to-day of the esse of Porter manust Woodruff, before V ex-chancellor Van F eet at Newark, is calculated to do injustice, not only to Mr. Woodruff, but also (and per-haps in a greater degree) to the most Athert P. Condict, one of the most respected and trustworthy lawyers at the Essex bir. The facts are that Mr. Woodruff, at the urgent instance of Mrs. Porter, purchased a house and lot near hers on Highest, Newark, and, not being able to pay for it in each, took the litle in Mrs. Porter's name, and paid and secured the purchase money, partly in cash, partly by two bonds and mert-gages executed and neanowled sed by Mrs. Porter before Mr. Condict, and partly by the assignment to the granter by Mrs. Porter of the Graf bond and mericage for \$4,005; this assignment was also executed and acknowledged by Mrs. Porter before Mr. Coulet. All the papers reading to the transaction were papered by Mr. Coulet, who acted as consequent for all parties, and were taken by him to Mrs. Perfer for execution in the absence of Mr. Woodroff. No person in this State acqualated with Mr. Coulet will behave for a moment that he was privy to any imposition on Mrs. Porter or failed to do ins whole duty in the pranises, which, according to our laws, included the making known to Mrs. Porter of the contents of the papers. No doub Mrs. Porter of a first and forget that she had taken title to the property and paid and secured part of the purchase money; and when galons to the affair, exceled her lears in view of the situation of the affair, part of the purchase money; and when Zalous transcriptions excited her lears in view of the situation of the affair, Mr. Woodraff, who had in the meantime kept the interest down, pair off the bades and mortgages and repaid to her the Graf money in full.

H. C. PILNOY, Counsel for C. M. Woodruff.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 10, 1880.

CASHIER BERRY PLEADS NOT GUILTY, When Judge Dixon took his seat in the Court

room was crowded with persons attracted by the writing and smoking a cigar. He was a middle-aged announcement that J. J. Berry, the defaulting distinct the control of the purest white; on the upper part is set a large pink pearl, and a bronze and gray poarl is set on either side. A large ring of magnificant rubles form the centre of a square Greek cross of diamonds; an immense diamond is set in the middle. Abother pendant is in the shape of a trefoil or diamonds, one large perfect pearl in the centre set with three very large diamonds; suspended beneath is a pearl of wonderfoil instread pear-shaped. An Indian style of pendant in square form is in Etruscan gold headed with fine Etruscan wire. This is set with turquouse, diamonds and pearls.

Gentlemen's sleeve buttons still remain linked and also follow the fancy for quaint ideas. A concave set of also follow the fancy for quaint ideas. A concave set of red gold with ruby eyes; another set is composed of red gold with ruby eyes; another set with the red ruby ruby eyes; another set with a precious in the ruby ruby eyes; another set with the ruby ruby eyes; another set with the ruby e cashier, was to be arraigned to answer several in-

Hoffman House. Yesterday he related to a TRIB-UNE repetier who called on him, the main features of a scheme to colonize a large tract of land in New-Mexico by means of the negro exodus from the

South. "On November 2," he said, "General T. W. Conway visited me here, and called my attention to the fact that a company of New-York capitalists had purchase I a large tract of land in New Mexico upon which they intended to settle the colored people from the South. The office was at No. 178 Broadway. I called there later and learned from J. M. Woodward, president, and A. D. Mellick, secretary, that the land comprised 700,000 acres. They asked me to visit it but I said I could not go earher than December. On my way home, I stopped at General Garfield's house. I referred to this New-York company and stated as best I could its claims and plans. When I told the General that the company had 700,000 acres of land in New-Mexico, he immediately asked from whom the company purchased it, the railroads or the Government, and seemed auxious to have some deficite information upon this point. When I arrived at Concennati, I saw that the press of the country had identified me very prominently with the movement.

"The pointed inquiry of General Garfield led me to learn something more definite about the scheme I wrote a letter to General Conway in which I requested a frank statement of the whole affair, adding that I was perfectly willing to go to New-Mexico and spy out the land, providing the company paid my expenses. I waited two weeks for an answer, but none came. In the meantime, I wrote Mr. Woodward a letter and received no reply. Thinking that perhaps my letter had miscarried, I telegraphed General Conway, and instead of getring a reply by telegraph I received a brief note from Mr. Woodward. He stated that Genera' Conway had received my telegram and would write in a few days; that he had delayed answering my letter in order to get a report from his engineer, who was at that time in New-Mexico, and until he got the report he could not advise me of future plans I wrote another letter to Mr. Woodward stating that if I went to New-Mexico for the company, I must go could not, under any encounstances, give the scheme | mg | cared | for after the adoption of the Chilmy indersement, as he had requested, without first looking at the land, examining the deed, etc.; that no amount of money could induce me to jeopard ze my good name and shake public co-fidence in my honor by being party to a scheme that would turn out to be immical to the interests of the colored people. I told him in this letter that unless I received a reply by December 6, I would proceed immediately to New-Mexico upon my own responsi-

" Not receiving a reply to this, I decided to star at my own expense. Just as I was getting out of my carriage at the depot to take the train for Santa Fe, New-Mexico, a . . ssenger boy handed me the

To Hog. Grouge W. William, Cathanus, Oato: We are not reasy. Make no movements on our account yet. Stated. A D. Mellick, Secretary.

those places ever size, at a coat to the county of work on the spends. A D. MELLICK, Secretary, and a proposable to be more work of the spends of the spends

Schneiden Martin Grant,
reported for the Section 1712.

Reported in No. 28, July 25, 1350.
Communed by Commun. (in 21, 1500.
Surveyed at July, 1876. Survey Augustee No. 3, 1, 1876. Acts, 51, 387 Section 10 and the land ware grant and the section of the land ware grant and the section 1876.

Surveyed to Jane, 1876. Surv y Aspected
N. v. i. 1876. As a, 51-887 So area.

"I lound that on y very small peritons of the grant
comid be used for agricultural purposes, and that
such portions were arread, occupied. I found also
that this grant was an individed whole; that in
order to determine what periton belonged to A and
want to B is would be necessary to have a suit in
partition. I have also received the following letter
from Chief-Justice L. Bradford Pinner:

SUPREME OF THE URLET JUSTICE
THE PALACE, SANIA FE N. A., Dec. 11, 1884.)

To the Hear Geomet W. williamy:

DEAN SR: K is certainly re-son for congratuation
to all increased in the good hame of New-Mexico, a
well as the Thanks of those who might have teen the
numbers will refs. that you came to this fertiory to be
verigite as to the proposed scaeme of establishing a
colony on the "Sebastian Martir" grant. To asyone
familier with this locality no local could be more proposteriors; and, had the scheme is en allowed to proceed, it
ends only have resulted in complete instance and mich
This grant is situated about for trialisa notin of here,
This grant is situated about for trialisa notin of here,

Immore with that security to be a contact more accessed and, has the scheme is an allowed to proceed, it could only have resulted in complete influence and much suffering.

Into acriba Constr, commonting in the west of the Rio acriba Constr, commonting in the west of the Rio acriba Constr, commonting in the west of the Rio acriba Constr, and extending cashward to the mountains. Almost, it not extending cashward to the mountains. Almost, it not extending the Rio Grande and adolest of trigation. Thus, are exceedingly for many years, and the order pants, nodes our Sisfane of Indiations, assessing a not an accountains some induction of remaining years, and the order pants, nodes our Sisfane of Indiations, assessing a not be granded and callowed the first first and of the grand comming some inductor of value, into for present agreed total purposes you might as well night of the granded purposes in the first time really imagnificate an arrangers of the desproduction in cure to follow saids interpretable and resources of New Mexico should be injured in reputation by the desproduction in cure to follow saids interpretable and resources of New Mexico, should be injured in reputation by the desproduction in cure to follow saids interpretable and resources of New Mexico, should be inversely the resource of the learning and the parts of the proof of the country. This valley is also actually an ampred to the growth of extends and, in parts, to trust of towards. This is equally that of the Poto- Valley and of those of Taes and about a course in agriculture, in runt rationing, in cut to or anexal resource in agriculture, in runt rationing, in cut to or anexal resource in agriculture, in runt rationing, in cut to or anexal resource in agriculture, in runt rationing, in cut to or anexal resource in agriculture, in runt rationing, in cut to or anexal rationing in the country with an account of the resource of the resource of the resource of the runter of the resource of the runter of the runter of the runter of the runter of the

Youns very truy. L. Bradford Prince.
Youns very truy. L. Bradford Prince.
"I understand that Samuel Lowery, of Audama, has been secured to select families to move to this grant in the Spring. Landwist, Lowery, have confidence in his head and his heart, and therefore desire to warn hom, and the colored people generally, who have been interested by the professions of this company, against having anything whatever to do with it. I desire to state that, while I have confidence in the hunor of Ganeral Conway and the smeetily of Mr. Woodward, the scheme nevertheless, it carried out, would be crucity to those who are reached by it and a detriment to New-Mexico."

A TALK WITH SECRETARY MELLICK. A TALK WITH SECRETARY MELLICK.

Inquiry was made at No. 178 Broadway, by TERBUNE reporter, yesterday, but no trace of the "New-York Land League" was discovered at first. Messrs, Woodward and Melbek and the rest of the League were sub-tenants, and had no sign out. Mr House at Hackensack, N. J., Friday morning, the Mellick was found finally in one corner at a desk man, unassumingly attired, and he appeared entirely free from the suspicion of being a capitalist. He similed pleasantly and nodded when asked if he represented the New-York Land Lague, and admirted resented the New-York Land L agae, and admirred its objects to be as states. He was informed of the objections to be term made above. His replies seemed somewhat contradictory. The League, he claimed, owned the entire Marini grant of 1,000,000 acres. The Government had surveyed 51,387 acres, when the appropriation gave out. But this tract did not touch the company's land by awenty miles on one side and ten or fifteen on the other. The company probability would not get all it was entitled to, but might get 500,000 acres and pechans the whole night get 500,000 ares and pechaps the whole

othyst of fitteen p now seights; a dog, in height an inch and a half, carried beautifully rom a Spanish brown shaded topaz, has damoned eyes, and a fine gold collar by which it is suspected from the watch-chain of platina and gold, simply fastered to the welfscoat by a narrow har in the butter-hote. Ladies' chatelaine chains are very short, but a fifteenity long for the golden pig, grasshopper, crab, ligard, elephant's head and trunk screent, white considerity in the golden pig, grasshopper, crab, ligard, elephant's head and trunk screent, white the interior in the latter lown of St. Ulrich the chief toy-traders draw toese rich and unexhaustible supplies that gladden the hearts of so many little ones on Curistians every heart of the charts of so many little ones on Curistians every heart of the charts of so many little ones on Curistians every heart of the charts of so many little ones on Curistians every all the Nomes args, wooden solders, farmy-rid, the Hoffman House, Yesterday he related to a Trib.

"You speak of giving the colored people of land."

"We should sell it to them at from 50 cents to \$8 or \$10 an acre. Generally at \$1.50 an acre. It will depend entirely on what the surveyors make of it. Al information you may have received is entirely premaine. The upper part of the land turns out to have a good deal of mineral deposit in it, and will be worth more than the whole land."

"But it is said the occupants there have acquired at the by neglectil possession."

a ti le by peaceful possession."
"We shall probably not force off any of the occu-We shall probably not force off any of the occu-pants, though they have no rights, as the property is not patented. They could only acquire title after the Government patent issues. We have bought the whole grant—I can't tell you what we paid for it— and are actiting surveys. Not a man owns anything but the Las Trampas people; they have a deed."

"But it is said that the land is not arable, but very now.!"

"But it is said that the land is not arable, our appoint 19 "A great many people talk about what they don't know," said Mr. Me lick, with a smile.

"But Chief Justice Prince says that what is not occupied is poor, and to all that is occupied the occupants have gained a title."

Mr. Melick smook his head with a smile, and repeated his assertions about owning the land. He concluded by repeating: "We are not offering it to anybody yet; it is not new in the market. We now have a corps of survey one there."

Mr. Freming, who had come in during the conversation, said: "We had rather not have any notoricity. We are not ready yet for the papers, and would rather you would wart a few days."

A HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN.

PRACTICAL CHARITY IN WESTCHESTER. SUCCESS OF THE WESTCHESTER TEMPORARY HOME FOR PROTESTANT CHILDREN.

At the recent conference of the members of the State Charities Attl Association, a report was heard with much interest of the workings of the Westchester temporary Home for Protestant Children, an institution which was established last spring, through the efforts of the Westchester Visiting Committeee, The Home is situated in Pleasantville, and has been in operaof praise and concratulation from the managers and efficers of the Association, whose aims are practically exemplified by it. The immediate cause of the establis ment of the Home was the dissatisfaction of the Visiting Committee with the manner it oon, before the legislature convened, and that I which the destitute children of the county were be dren's law by the State Legislature in April, 1875. This law provided that Justices of the Peace, Judges, Superintendents of the Poor, or other magistrates should not commit healthy children between three and sixteen years of age to poortionses but to orpean asylums, charitable or other reformatories; the children being distributed according to the religious creed of their perents between Catholic and Protestant institutions. Chilfren in the county Louses falling within the rule vere also to be removed to the reformatories. When the law went into effect the Catholic pau-

per children of Westeliester County were removed to the Roman Catholic Protectory at Fordham and the house of the Sisters of St. Francis at Peckskil, and they have been maintained at those places ever since, at a cost to the county of \$110 cach a year. A satisfied home was not so readily found for the Procestant children. They were first sent to as institution in Rockland County, and later to a private Home established in Pleasuniville for the purpose of receiving them, which was a charge of a daughter of the keeper of the poornous.

erchard leads to the house, which stands by saxly fest of so from the street, Within and with there seemed to be an air of cheerfulness, clear there seemed to be an air of cheerfulness, cleanly ness and contratment. The room within doors is accuse for the present number of children, and with-out facts are hiteen seres of garden, orchard and

their report. When the Home was opened the Superfuter conts When the Home was opened the Sub-interments of the Poor sent thirty-she children there at er a contract to pay \$78 a year for each, the ladies laving off red to board them at \$150 a week for eight size then axty-one more have been received, and forty having been placed in homes, fifty two remain to alto institution. Of these thirty-times are boys and nincteen girs; eight of them are black. None have sized under the year, and there has been little sickness. The children are taken into the Home under a formal commitment signed by the Overseer of the Poor. The purpose of he managers is to place them in private homes as soon as possible, but meanwhile their boardy and mental melth as cred for. They assist in the house work and in summer also help in their bosity and mental health is exceed for. They assist in the housework and in summer also being it to garden, and every day have three hours of schooling. Members of the Committee of Instruction have occasionally imply them in person, but me rule this, too, is left to Mr. Pierce, who also continues the Sunday-school matricilou which was started when the cars of the emidren was yet in the minds of the daughter of the poorhouse keeper assisted by pauper bein.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Hee, jr., for the five months from the 1st of April to the jat of

The report of the free-steer, sites 46 as, test, fr. 101 tim the amounts from the 18 of April to the last of Sept-mber shows that the aggregate receips during that time were \$5,218 37, of which \$1.417 72 came from the Supervise means of the Poor under the contract for board, and \$3,800 85 from entits made by

tract for board, and \$3,800-85 from affix Lade by fronds of the rhome. The expenditures during the same time, melinding \$1,044-72 for introducing the house, were \$3,326-15.

Following are the names of the members of the Excentive Commutate: President, Mrs. F. Vincear, Tarry town; second vice-president, Mrs. F. Vincear, Tarry town; second vice-president, Mrs. Roswell of compared to the cave of the ca levington.

BUSINESS TROUBLES. Mosle Brothers, of No. 52 Exchange-place, bave

obtained an attachment from Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, against Bowle Dish & Co. for \$16,000. George Mosie, in his affidavit, alleges that October 2 or turned over to Bowie Dash & Co. 1.443 bags of coffee, valued at \$25,000, which the latter were to sell for the account of Mosle Brothers and to turn over the identical proceeds to them; they were informed by Mr. Dash that prior to December 8 all the coff-e was sold and the proceeds collected. Mesle Brothers demanded payment of the proceeds, but have not been paid. Bowie Dash & Co. turned over to them merchandise valued a \$9,000, leaving a balance of \$16,000 still due. Mosle Brothers were informed by the firm that it had parted with all the proceeds of the goods; and the plaintiffs charge Bowie, Dash & .o. with wrongfally converting to their own use these proceeds.

John O'sulivan and Michalei Morrissey, composing the firm of J. O'Sulivan & Co., dealers in dry goods at No. 229 Eighth-ave, made an assignment Friday to Welfam H. Gelstenere, giving preferences.

John H. Elliott, cotton broker, late of No. 22 Exchangealists; made an assignment Friday to

John H. Eiliert, cotton broker, late of No. 22 Exchange-place, made an assignment Friday to Charics B. Eiliett, giving a preference for \$150. its bassin sea are reported at about \$50,000, and his assets are merely nominal.

The Neveda Bank of San Francisco has obtained an attachment for \$123,033 17 against Bowie Dash, & Co. from Judge Dorohue of the Supreme Court on the ground, as alleged, that the firm has disposed of property with intent to defraud the creditors.

The Natherlands Trading Company also obtained

migat get 500,000 acres and pechaps the whole milion.

"I am writing a letter about it new," he added.

"The grant was confirmed by Congress about ten years ago. We are getting another grant of about 387,000 acres. We may have a little equabble and not get all we are entitled to. There are some

Chamber and everywhere else, trade will not greatly suffer by the "mourning strike" of the aristocracy, which, I venture to predict, will be of longer duration in provincial towns than in Paris. a long talk with him. He was in his study on the The vital reaction here against anything morbid is first floor of the Petit Bourbon, which is a splendid very powerful and speedy. Currents of public life and not a bijon palace, as the name would imply to are too deep and strong for the whimperings of a narrow caste to interfere with it. Art will go on was in a per-nacket and had a smoking ministering to pleasure, and intellect will struggle cap or fez upon his head. Whenever he to keep the head of this spiendid capital nobly creet. is in a quandary he dons this fez. He was angry Great painters will not cease to work for salons, and illustrious dramatic authors to write plays for the Francais, where this winter "Lonette," a new piece by Alexandre Dumas, fils, will be brought out. It will present a novel feature. The neroine of the play is a married woman of spotless virtue, who was unjustly suspected of not being all that she appeared to be by her husband, was too proud to defend herself, and separated from him. Affec- up or --- I stopped for I was afraid I had gone too tion for her son has kept her from yielding to the far. "Or what !" asked Gambetta eagerly. "Or temptations which beset a fair lady, practically your advent to office followed by a temptations which beset a fair lady, practically divorced, and in law undivorced. This boy is the means of bringing about a reconciliation between his parents, just as, unknown to him, the mother's heroism is most severely tried. Mile Crozette is to act the part of Lionette; and, doubtless she and the play will draw crowded houses, notwithstanding the sackcioth and ashes manifestation.

Since the execution of the decrees began in August it has been held good social form to uphold the Orders Aristocracy, and those setting up to be aristocrats were then prond to afford hospitality to the members of the expelled congregations. The pride

members of the expelled congregations. The pride may not have been in harmony with the mild spirit of religion; the hospitality was. But within three weeks fashion and Christian gentleness have parted company. It is now fashionable to be a violent partisan, to have recourse to the sword-cane, and to denonnce the agents of the civil power. There has been quite a resurrection of the Muscadins, or Bloods" of Thermidor. Ladies delicately nurtured abuse like fishwives police agents, who are also excommunicated by bishops and superiors of convents. Rowdyism is called in to do God's serconvents. Rowdyism is called in to do God's service and excite to civil war the flames of which Ultramontanist judges are not louth to fan upon the bench. Claudius Cros's murder and his highly dramate funeral have thrown the Valley of the Rhone into a state of ferment dangerous for the public peace. Cros was an inoffensive youth, rather disposed to pity the monks whom he saw being expected from a convent, than to dende them. But pelted from a convent than to deride them. But, hearing a band of young sympathizers with the orders crying "Down with the Republic,"

and in the settual Chamber have been hostile to every measure intended for the greatest good of the Whilst the wealthy classes have a strong admixture of Spanish blood, brought orig, inally into French Flanders in the period intervenmg between the marriage of Joanna of Aragon and Philip the Handsome of Austria, and the conquest of that province by Louis XIV., the mass of the population is Walloon. It is dogged, tenneious, and its intellectual horizon bounded. It is shut out by smoke and a gray sky from the sublimating action of the blessed sun, and it drinks a great deal of neer, and brandy extracted from best-root. The Paristan populate have small respect for legality, but are a secontable of glowing enthusiasm for principles and likes. They will throw up barrieades to oblige the Government to insertise "Liberty, Frateriuty and Equality" on the public buildings. There is nothing of this in the North, where the horny-handed class, in the late roots, demolished conventual window shutters, and attempted to sack a convent in the name of the law. They saw two or three hundred Museadins on the day ix-d for the excention of the decrees against the Maxists drawn up to buttle array around the house of that order. These Bloods were armed with swordennes. As the representatives of civil authority did not appear, the idea gained ground that the Prefect was elect continuing at an evasion of the decrees, or afraid to encounter the owners of the swordennes, who were agaressive and default. of the blessed sun, and it drinks a great deal of beer,

shifters, and attended to say a well-was a like indired. Musead no or the law. They saw i two or three limited Musead no or the day for the execution of the decrees against the Masista drive a not a battle array around the house of that order. These Bloods were armed with swordenes. As the representatives of eivil authority did not appear, the idea gained ground that the Prefect was echer countring as an evasion of the decrees, or attail to encounter the owners of the swordenes, who were aggressive and defaut.

The obstitute Walloon Polyphanus of Torrebing, where there have been the worst faction figure, thought he could not do better than go and execute the law timesif, and off he went. Os his way the Bloods attacked him with their swordenes. Polyphanus retorned by discenging volleys of bricks, he having found a pile of these missions ready at hand. He aimed true and he hit hard, and dispersed his assailants. The rude Colosius was in perfect good faith, and he thought it a hard case when, as he was battering in the doors and window shurters of the Marists, the cavalry sent by the representatives of the covil power to restore order charged hum. Of course, he resented this, and the dragoons uesheached their swords and slashed the giant, who er meet himself with bottles and quart pots and attacked with them the soldiery, If Polyphanus is crough before the maristrates he will not be e-poor, gino and fellow—allowed the benefit of the poor, gino and fellow—allowed the benefit of the poor, gino and fellow—allowed the benefit of the correspondence to dear the and of the cavalry of the ferrificence of the cavalry sent by the representatives of the cavalry sent by the cathority of the power of the cavalry sent by the cathority of the power of the cavalry sent by the and affacted with them the soldiery. It Polyphe-mus is brough before the magistrates he will not be-poor, igno ant fellow-allowed the benefit of ex-charing electronics, and he will have the mortification of scenng the electronic Bloods let off.

THE OCIGIN OF THE LAST CRISIS. The French Judicature is completely at the beck and call of the Orders, against whom it was not prudent for the Ferry Government to have excented the decrees until there had been a new investiture of the judges. The awakening of the Chamber to this imprintence and to the factiousness of the tribunals well explain why it was the Ferry Ministry iast Tuesday, had a narrow escape of being cap-

cover for thirty years the functionaries who broke in convent doors and forced the locks of monk's cells. If they were not up to this point of law, the derical judges, legists and political men like the Duc de Broglie and M. Buffet took care to din it into their ears when they went to execute the decrees, and have since been crying it in all the reactionary prints. Governments in France spring up and disappear like mushrooms, but the civil service, of which the Judicature is a branch, is immutable. The compromised functionariesprefects, sub-prefects, commissaries of police and mprefects, sub-prefects, commesaries of police and inspectors of academies—who have been taking action against disguised Jesuits and Dominican schools, felt very nervous. Religious orders are tenacious; they have long memories and they are not prone to forget or forgive injuries toom which, in their corporate capacity, they have suffered. The Republic, at is to be hoped, will endure thurty years, but within that space of time we may apprehend the advent to office of reactionary parties, who would not stand between the executants of the decrees and the Orders which might prosecute them, and the clerical judges who are part of a vast ultramontants ring.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

SOCIETY AND POLITICS.

A SOCIAL STRIKE ANNOUNCED—A NEW PLAY BY OUMAS TO BE PRODUCED SOON—INCIDENTS IN THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES—M. GAMBETTA EXPLAINS WHY HE DOES NOT BECOME PREMIER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TREBUSE! PARIS, Nov. 12.—There is to be a society strike this winter, which will go on probably until the leaders of fashion get tired of striking. Ladies are to go in mourning, and to eschew balls, the opers on gala nights and the avenues of the Bois on sunshiny days. In short, they are to behave as they did when Prussian army corps remained, after the Treaty of Frankfort, garrisoned in French towns. This assumption of sackeloth and ashes will be in protest against the execution of the decrees. As the power of the purse is on the side of the Republic, in the Chamber and everywhere else, trade will not greatly suffer by the "mourning strike" of the

AN INTERVIEW WITH GAMBETTA.

I saw Gambetta on Wednesday morning and had with the Chamber for having driven the Ministry into a corner, and with Jules Ferry for taking issue upon a question with which the Government had no sort of right to interfere. The majority was astounded when it found the Cabinet had taken umbrage at its vote. I said: "There seems to me only two ways out of the political dilemma the resignation of Ferry imposes, namely, patching

tion to broad, high waves, but I hate to navigate in a chopping sea across which stiff breezes blow."

Ciemenceau the night before expressed the same idea in different words. He was satisfied that until the political education of until France is much more advanced than it is now, district elections will return vestry parliaments, not knowing their own minds and incapable of originating a positical programme. Ministers now lead the lives of slaves. Their supporters in the Chambers only think of the paltry interests of themselves and their constituents. Clemenceau is in appearance and reality hostile to Gambetia. Nevertheless he favors, as much as the President of the Chambers, the repeal of the district system and the restoration of the election of deputies by departments.

PRINCE BISMARCE'S POWERS.

THE REGENT OF THE EMPIRE.

the Liberais, who not only beined the Primes to enset the late Exclesiastical Laws, but, as was conclusively shown a year ago, are less inclined to repeal them ition the Primes, who is always prepared for a bargain. Laberais in politics, the moment the Exclesiastical Laws are repealed, the Utramonianos take especial delight in hwarting the Laberais while their commands remain most tasted. By greating the Utramonians party through his Exclesiastical Laws, for which nothing like as adequate provocation had been given by the Cathodica, the Primes divided the Laberais against the independence, the Primes Guidel Laws, for which nothing like are adequate provocation had been given by the Cathodica, the Primes Guidel and the industrial party of the industrial party of the laderate against the independence of Southers Germany on the Imperial Parliament. Annung could, at any possession of personal power as he does, and reporting everything else as of comparatively secondary interest, the Primes no doubt achieved a master stroke in Guis emisculatura the Levislature at the very mement that he created it. But the value of German unity has been greatly degreedated in the eyes of the people took by the Ministerial omaticotenes created and the uncarriphious faction employed in playing out one party analyst the other. Of the accusations made you will be abe to form an bleat you fired year list in the recent Parliamentary debate played in playing out one party active the accessions made you with be abose to form an idea that I test you that in the event Parliamentary debate the Prince was an but openly charged with subshighing Societies and solarying and Jewish editors, with the dest, a of creating dissension to the Liberal camp. With reference to the ant Jewish against a more particularly, it is now universally admitted that it was got up by the wortry Chancellor for the purpose of controlling the mext elections.

Louise Michel undombtedly is sovereign of the Paris fambourgs. Lest might she lectured at Courcelies, and drew an immense crowd. The price of admission was 50 centimes, and was to be devoted to opaceling poor endidren. The described receipts showed that 5,000 persons that entered to hear her, and some was the crowd remaining in the street that the omitions was the crowd remaining in the street that the omitions was the crowd remaining in the street that the charles were obliged for four hours to change their rune. Louise Memer's train from Lagry was that, and M. Rochefort for offield by her nosence to enlogate her. He said he was anxious to altern in the Lecture Ball on his richel and companion he instighting, Luise Michel, but as she was not up to time, he would profit by her absence to enable from to undersand the grandeur of her moral mature. He had proposed handling her the proceeds of the Balghooles lecture, which he got up for her benefit; but she refused, and proposed mouther destination, this section showed the whole woman. In the torrid zine every extra allowance had her to conside the heat sane kept for suffering companions. At Auberive, where she had only passo ratioos, see wroto a book and made over her author's rights to another companion. The wrefered but allocated to bert in New-Chedonia eccame at once an nationary. She thus proved it was not necessary to wear a bun's hood to serve as a Sister of Charity.

Louise Michel: entered as M. Rochefort was citting down. Her lecture was on what she saw at Safory, and in the prisons of Vessailles and Auberive, and in New-Chedonia. She second less fierre than whee she appeared at Montunarte. She spake with really perfectly feeling that night, and was not wouly declamatory. The Temps observes that she is regarbed not as a herefore, but as a Divine woman, by the Parse population. Sae is not at present qualification in the Chamber, but it expects to hear at the next electures of "la histe Louiso Michel," and to see it pasted on the walls.

"cog Bab!—Jones and Robinson were both "coggacat." Jones was of a sweetly romantic, not to say even dreadfully poetic, nature. Robinson was—not. One evening, in the smoaing-room at the cub—it was rather latish—about the third B, and S, period—Jones became awfully poetic, and quoted machay with reference to the affianced one. "I live," cried Jones, cuthus assistanty, "in my love's eye!" "I date say you do," said R. binson, buttaily, having suffered enough from similar quotations; "because she's got a sty in it."—[Judy.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed a young lady enter not stand between the executants of the decrees and the Orders which might prosecute them, and the cherical judges who are part of a vast ultramontains ring.

Naturally, the compromised functionaries besought Republican deputies to shelter them, by pressing pipes is leaky, mum."—[Boston Fransecipt.